GAZET

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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AUGUST 14

PORTLAND'S GLAD HAND.

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No visitor to Honolulu for some time past has brought more important matter for this business community to consider than Mr. Mears, the envoy of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, brings. With the expansion of Pacific commerce all the material interests of Honolulu and the islands must naturally expand. With the rapidly increasing development of diversified industries in this Territory, there arise the advisability and even necessity of our casting about, right and left, for an extension of the list of marts of exchange wherein Hawaii may sell its products and buy at first hand articles needed for its peo ple's consumption.

It is unnecessary here to elaborate the proposition just uttered. There will be no gainsaying the simple facts of the situation as stated. Then it is a matter of very great importance to have Portland, one of the chief commercial cities of the northwest coast, anticipating Honolulu's own realization of its commer cial interests by extending the glad hand of closer relations of mutual trade be tween that port and the ports of Hawaii. Mr. Mears, the bearer of the invitation, shows, by his sentiments printed in this paper, a grasp of the nature of Hawaii's new and growing interests which would do credit to any of our own business men, even the most experienced and astute of them. While fully realizing the intimacy and permanent character of our relations with San Francisco he evinces a clear conception of the newer development of Hawaii which calls for the establishment of relations with other ports on the Pacific littoral in order to give the best possible scope to the expanding enterprise of these islands,

Portland and other cities of the northwest may well be expected, once transpor ation facilities have come to stay as it may be hoped they now have, to become markets for all of the tropical products that Hawaii can supplyother than sugar perhaps should be said at least for the outset, but there is no saving if the development of the great west may not even lead to the bidding for some of our sugar, raw or refined, by one or more of the northwestern cities. Mr. Mears casually mentions the prospect of a market for Hawaiian sisal fiber to supply the cordage manufactories of his city. May there not be also a hint for a great rubber manufacturing industry in Portland, Tacoma and Seattle apparent in the nearness of the Hawaiian rubber plantations for supplying the raw material? These are only two articles of great manufacturing staples which these islands can supply. Our old and our growing forests will doubtless in time furnish other staples, for the wood-working manufactories of the northwest can make use of our finishing and veneering hardwoods to add variety to their wares. Tobacco is another item of raw material for which a market in the northwest has already been opened.

As to the advantages that would accrue to our fast developing fruit industries from having a seaport market in the northwest it would be rash to speculate on the possibilities. With regard to Hawaiian fresh fruits especially, where quick distribution is an essential element of successful traffic, the facilities afforded by the many railways extended from the coast in that region offer an inviting prospect for our products shipped by the steamship line recently started. For our preserved fruits the creation of distributing points in that quarter must have an importance that cannot at present be fully realized.

The visit of Mr. Mears can scarcely fail to be embraced by our business men as a great opportunity.

THREATENS EXODUS OF PORTUGUESE.

Honolulu, Oahu, August 10, 1906. Editor Advertiser: Much has been published to allay the feeling Mr. Robinson's letter may have produced upon the Portuguese in Hawaii nei and encourage the immigration of Portuguese to this Territory, but the Portuguese can not for a moment forget that during the discussion of the Robinson letter not one of the English papers in this city defended them. This is only one more proof of the long existing feeling that foreigners in this Territory have little or no use for the Portuguese. The Portuguese have awakened to the fact that there is absolutely no future for them and their families in this Territory. Those who have elevated themselves in professions, trades and other walks of life has been through the hardest of work, for though they may possess the ability and are capable of holding office are discriminated against, the mere fact that they are Portuguese is enough to warn them that they need not apply. Consequently there are quite a lot of the very best Portuguese young people with their families who are very much disgusted with affairs here in Hawaii and are making arrangements to leave this Territory and seek their fortunes in other climes, where at least they are considered white and the equal of any good citizen. When these young men with their families depart, what will those that can pay their passage do? It is easy to surmise. It will not be very long before every home on Punchbowl will have a sign out "For Sale." I can assure you Mr. Editor that during the next ten months you will see such an exodus of the very best class

time will tell how successful that project will be. Thanking you for space allowed me, I am, Respectfully yours,

of Portuguese from this Territory that will surprise the public.

As to the further immigration of Portuguese to this Territory,

M. S. DEPONTE.

It would be a misfortune to Hawaii to lose any industrious and thrifty family, Portuguese or otherwise; and it is an injustice to the American population, which is supporting the government in its quest of laborers from the Azores, to accuse it of any hostility to the Portuguese race. As for the attitude of the local press in the Robinson affair it afforded no comfort to the Judge sud ought to have satisfied any desire the Portuguese had to get their side fairly presented.

Regarding the Advertiser it would like nothing better than to see the Portuguese settled on small farms, raising grapes and pineapples and contributing their share to the island food supply and export crops. Anything this paper can do to get them a show for land will be done. Can we say anything fairer than that?

TRADE WITH AFRICA.

Trade of the United States with Africa in the fiscal year 1905 aggregated about thirty million dollars, the smallest total since 1900. The commerce of the United States with that continent reached its highest level in 1903, when the total was fifty-one million dollars, compared with thirty and a half million dollars in 1900, fourteen million dollars in 1895, and ten million dollars in 1890. Importations from Africa in 1905 were valued at eleven and one-third million dollars, an increase of nearly two million dollars compared with the preceding year and of four million dollars compared with 1895. Exports to Africa in 1905 aggregated eighteen and one-half million dollars, against twentyfour and one-fourth million dollars in 1904 and seven million dollars in 1895.

The decrease in our exports to Africa is but a reflection of the reduction in its general imports since 1903. Importations into the Cape of Good Hope, the chief commercial section, have decreased from one hundred and sixty-four million dollars in 1903 to ninety-four million dollars in 1905, a reduction of seventy million dollars in two years. Meanwhile Egypt's imports advanced from eighty-three million dollars in 1903 to one hundred and six and one-half million dollars in 1905, but as our trade with that country consists almost exexclusively of imports, the growth of 24 million dollars in Egypt' purchases from foreign countries did not affect the volume of our exportations to that market. While there has been a check in imports into Africa, exports show a growth, those from Cape of Good Hope (including raw gold) having increased from one hundred and seven million dollars in 1903 to one hundred and fortythree and one-half million dollars in 1903 to one hundred million dollars in 1905; and those of Egypt from ninety-six and one-half million dollars in 1903 to one hundred million dollars in 1905, and conducted the visitors about the a stage of his own on the run and fic.

an even larger growth compared with figures for a decade earlier. The recent falling off in imports as compared with other years since 1900 would seem to adjente that the extraordinary purchases of machinery, agricultural implements, builders' hardware, railway, and other material immediately following the resumption of industry at the close of the war have returned to normal conditions; while the enlarged exports are due to increased production and consequent increased exportations of gold and diamonds. Gold production in South Africa has increased from \$74,819,000 in 1899, the record year prior to the war, to \$108,375,000 in 1905, the highest total ever reached, while evidence Per Month 5.50 Per Month, Foreign 5.75 of greatly increased diamond production is seen in the fact that diamond exto over thirty-one million dollars in 1904.

ECONOMY OF ELECTRIC POWER.

The establishment of the new electric power plant at Wainiha, Kauai, is destined to strongly affect the industrial development of Hawaii.

Until three years ago this Territory was under a handicap of having no power-producing agent except coal, which cost, delivered at the furnace, from \$8 to \$10 per ton.

Three years ago California petroleum was largely substituted for coal, costng \$1.40 to \$1.50 per barrel delivered at the furnace. As four barrels of oil furnish the heat equivalent of one ton of coal, this meant that approximately \$6 worth of oil was doing the same work as \$9 worth of coal.

In June last, contracts were made for delivery of oil in Hawaii for \$1 per parrel, costing at the furnace five to ten cents per barrel more. In other words, approximately \$4.20 worth of oil is now doing the work of \$9 worth of coal, a reduction in cost of over 50 per cent. In other words it costs no more for fuel, now, to pump water to an elevation of 800 feet than it did to pump to an elevation of 400 feet three years ago.

And now comes the Kauai Electric company and by means of utilizing the heretofore waste power of a mountain stream is producing power and transmitting it to the opposite side of the Island at a cost of \$20 per horsepower per annum. Transposing this value to a common basis of estimate, we find that ers' Association and favorably received \$2.20 worth of electricity is doing the work of \$9 worth of coal, or a saving of

Even these figures do not fully represent the saving through using oil or electricity over the use of coal.

Coal has to be handled many times; from ship to wharf (frequently on an Coal has to be handled many times; from ship to wharf (frequently on an but the plumbing.

Intermediate lighter); from wharf to car; from car to coal pile; from pile to

A dinner will be given to Delegate furnace. Each operation requires hand labor, and involves waste of material Kuhlo by the Merchants' Association. of from 5 to 10 per cent. Coal also deteriorates in fuel value and labor is required to dispose of the ashes.

As against these disadvantages, there is practically no waste in oil and no residuum to be taken care of, while hand labor is eliminated, the oil being pumped or running by gravity into ears and furnaces, the labor being reduced supervision of mechanical appliances.

The advantage of electricity over oil is that where the latter requires cars pipe line for transportation, the transmission of the former requires simply the erection of a line of wires, the cost of up-keep of which is but slight,

In another respect, however, water-produced electricity has a great advantage over both coal and oil. The latter create and transmit power solely through the medium of steam, requiring a fresh-water supply, boilers, furnaces, chimneys and steam engines with large buildings to accommodate them, and numerous accessories. Water-created electricity eliminates all these, and substitutes machinery costing much less money, and occupying space and buildings so small as to reduce this item to a negligible quantity.

Under certain circumstances oil-fuel will still be the most economical power-producer; under others water-produced electricity will be cheaper. In a mises that he means no grand jury. number of cases probably a combination of the two will be found advisable, water power except during drouths, when oil-fuel can be resorted to. Just what course to pursue in any given case should be decided by an expert, and it has been demonstrated that there are able ones at hand.

In the case of the McBryde company, with an abundant and unfailing water supply, there can be no question of the economy of an exclusively water-produced power.

With coal as fuel it has beretofore cost McBryde from four to eight cents to lift a million gallons of water one foot. Oil would have reduced the cost to frem two and a half to five cents per million.

It is estimated that with the present water-driven electric plant it will cost not to exceed one cent to lift a million gallons one foot, while the power already made available is sufficient in amount to more than double the quantity of water lifted

It is not every plantation that can secure the immense water supply that McBryde controls, but there is a large amount of undeveloped water-power going to waste in the Islands which can be made use of. Its locality cuts little figure, as the power can be transmitted by wire to any part of the island on which it is located.

McBryde has blazed the way, for long-distance transmission, and it is only necessary for expert investigation and the exercise of the energy which Hawaii possesses in abundance, to bring into economical use an immense amount of the year ending June 30, 1906, shows power of which no use is now being made.

The hydraulic survey suggested by Governor Carter will be a good thing, but it will require a congressional or legislative appropriation, and that means

There is nothing to prevent private initiative from taking up and pronew power plants immediately

OUR TOURIST INTERESTS.

The movement which the Advertiser predicted last April, to divert the tide of tourist travel from California to Cuba, has already begun. The railroads running south from Chicago and the East have made steamship connections at New Orleans and are preparing to sell round-trip tickets to Cuba at a low rate. Every advantage will be taken of the California earthquake scare to build up the Cuban tourist interests. "No quake on the trip we make," is a headline which is likely to be quite familiar in print back East, before the winter season is half over.

While Hawaii's tourist prospects have been dependent, in a large degree, upon California's, the success of the Cuban scheme would not necessarily spoil them. We must always keep in mind that the West itself has developed a leisure class of its own, one large enough to test all our tourist accommodations with a fraction of its mass. If Cuba gets our Easterners there is still the populous Pacific slope to draw upon. California may give us of its own health and pleasure-seekers; Oregon is getting interested in us; the Sound country is an untested field and in the vast region between the Sierras and the Rockies are thousands who only need to know about us to be attracted here. It strikes the Advertiser that the Promotion Committee should campaign in the far West almost exclusively. There we have only to compete with Mexico, while on the Atlantic shore we have to battle with Europe, Cuba, Florida, Mexico and the Bermudas.

(Continued from Page 1.) sald he felt like a kamaaina. He spoke of the Christian work in Korea. He also said that as much as the Methodists of Honolulu might desire to have Dr. Jones remain here, there were millions of people in Kirea who needed and wished him more. In Korea the people were erger for light. The old Korea was disappearing and the new Korea was in being. ple were hungry for progress and Christianity. tianity. He said it was impossible to JAP STAGE DRIVERS tell of the great awakening of the Far JAP STAGE DRIVERS East, in Japan, Korea, Manchuria and China

feel like going to America and gathering a great army of missionaries. young people, to go back with me Japan, Korea and China. Japan 1 so big and she wants everyone to visit the Empire. I am glad always to stop off here in this great missionary Hawaii, Every time I come here I receive a fresh baptism of enthus asm

The Bishop concluded by saying that to run from Hauula to Honolulu

METHODIST RECEPTION. | grounds and buildings to show them what they had in store for their future uplifting. They propose to put in printing press to print church nouncements and pamphlets of all sorts in the Korean language. They will have their Christian headquarters there, their church and their school. They seem proud of the fact that they have been the means of spreading the work of the Methodist church to such an extent that larger facilities have been acquired for it.

There is a stage rate war on over on the Koolan side of the island, of which the natives and others, Laie to Kahana, are reaping the bene-

Until a short time ago a stage used the joys of the metropolis. the desire to learn something of the ery other day, the fare being \$1.56. of them showed signs so far of backHoly Word was so great in Korea that Holy Word was so great in Korea that editions of the Bible were sold before they came off the press.

This was considerably cheaper than the cost of a railway ticket and the Japanese owner of the rig received a passenger to town from Laie or Ha-

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.) The Kellogg report on the Nuuanu dam did not arrive in the Doric's mail Captain Simerson of the steamer Mauna Loa is improving from a re-

The remains of the late Mrs. Jules L. Richardson were cremated on Taurs. day and will be sent to Hilo for inter-

By last night's mall Secretary Atkinson heard from the President saying he could not accept the invitation to visit Hawaii.

The bark George Curtis, which arrived at the Coast on July 28, reported running into a strong northwest wind when 250 miles from San Francisco, in which she had the maintopmast backstays carried away.

Kauai had a general and heavy rainfall this week. J. M. Lydgate was storm-staid at Wainiba owing to the swollen river. Several inches fell there in one night, and Hanalei had six inches in a flay. Reservoirs are full and the sea along the coast is incarnadined with the red earth washed off the island.

It is proposed by the Anti-Saloon League to take a vote on the liquor question from the voters as they come forward to register. John M. Martin, agent of the league, will take the poll. The voters will be asked for their views on high license and local option. Overtures have been made to the league by the Liquor Dealfor a conference between the two bodies on matters of mutually common ground.

(From Sunday's Advertiser) The new jail at Hilo is finished all

Scott, manager of the Hild J. A. Sugar Co., was a passenger on the En terprise, arriving yesterday morning. Hookaea, a former retainer of the Queen, was found dead yesterday in a house near Beckley's at Waikiki. Evi-dently his death had occurred some days before. An inquest was ordered

A. D. Baldwin was brought from Maul in the Kinau yesterday and taken to the Queen's Hospital. He was blinded by the sun on the slopes of rialeakala, but Dr. W. D. Baldwin, who is attending him, has every hope for his recovery.

Charles Williams, County Attorney Hawaii, writes to Chief Clerk Henr Smith of the Judiciary Departmen saying the May term at Hilo is ende and that there will be no jury calle for the August term. Mr. Smith sur

(From Monday's Advertiser.) R. E. Nyswander of the Federa Seismographic station at

booked to leave for the mainland the Korea. Capt. W. H. Roberts of the revenu

cutter Manning, wife and daughter, d part in the Korea today. The captal goes to Seattle and will be retired from active service this fall.

Tom O'Dowda, sugar boiler at Ew

plantation, accompanied by Mrs. O'Dowda and three children, leave in the Korea for a trip to the mainland which may be extended to Ireland. They w return in a few months. P. C. Jones, accompanied by Mrs Jones, leaves in the Korea for Boston

He is to attend the "Haystack Centendial" in New England and also the anniversary of the landing of a famou ancestor on New England soil during the early days of Puritanism. Auditor Maguire's report on the

finances of the County of Hawaii for Receipts, \$166,148.53; disbursements, \$142,069.27; balance, \$24,079.26. Speeial road tax receipts, \$110,547.04 disbursements, \$80,204.97; balance \$30,342.07.

W. Scott Sims, an American torped manufacturer, is returning home from Japan in the Korea

Louis Schweitzer and family wil leave September 4 for Salt Lake City, to remain indefinitely. Brainerd Smith leaves in the Kores

for a visit to his old home in Boston and expects to return in November. The Misses Helen and Freda Ga leave on the Korea today for Califor nia to re-enter school at San Jose, Cal. New commissions have been issued by Governor Carter for L. A. Thurston

Besides a number of American many Portuguese went to Hauula on Sunday to view the farming lands shortly to be opened.

and H. E. Cooper as park commis

It is reported that Captain Sam Leswho has been in the Queen's Hospital for the past week with fever, is seriously ill and in a dangerous condition.

Messrs, Kinney, Ballou, Ashford, C. A. Long and Edings of the bar are expected at Lihue tomorrow morning for a final hearing of the famous Kaallina estate contest before Judge Hardy.

The trust deed of the Kohala Ditch Co. to the Bank of Hawaii, to secure the \$500,000 bond issue, has been filed for record. It was executed on Saturday by John Hind, president, Lewis, Jr., secretary, of the K. D. Co. and P. C. Jones, first vice president, and C. H. Cooke, cashier, of the Bank of Hawali, and acknowledged before John Guild, notary public.

******** announced that he stood willing make the round trip for \$2.50. For time he received a healthy suppor but the original jehu went his competitor one better by slashing the single fare to a dollar.

Stage-driver No. 2 is a persistent

sort of cuss and came right back with a flat rate of 50 cents from Lale o any of the intervening villages to at this rate and the inhabitants of th country side, who are not overburden from ed with wealth, are making journey bene- while the fares are low, and coming to town whenever they feel like tasting

uula for a dime.
All of which makes it good for traf-



It's an easy job for the bart part the hair on a head like this.

It's just as easy to prevent baldness if you only do the right thing.

Baldness is almost always a sure sign of neglect; it is the story of neglected dandruff.

Dandruff is untidy, unnecessary, and unhealthy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

ou save your hair and you are spare the annoyance of untidy clothing.

It also stops falling of the hair, and

makes the hair grow thick and long.
Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you.
Be sure you get A VER'S Hair Vigor.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lewell, Mass., U.S. A

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honois-lu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE,—(Robert Lewers T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Import ers and dealers in lumber and build-ing materials, Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.-Ma-

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE,

Honolulu, Monday, Aug. 13, 1906.

NAME OF STOCK,	Paid Up	Val	Bid.	Ask,
C. BREWER & Co BUGAR.				400
Ewa	1,200,000	100	110	120
awalian Sugar Co.	1,200,000 2,312,785 2,000,000 750,000	100	ALCOHOL:	PROLE
Hanomer	750,000	100	162%	8616
ionokaa laiku	500,000	100	13	196
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opeekeo	750,000	100	185	160
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almea Sugar Mill	252,000 125,000	100	50	****
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oBryde Sugar Co	2,000,000			

*23.1276 paid. †65 per cent. SESSION SALES. (Morning Session.) 15 Waialua, 64.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS \$5000 McBryde 6s, 95; 12 Walluku Scrip, 140; 5 Haw. C. & S. Co., 89.

Bath Sprays

with double and single spray tubes.

Just Arrived!

A luxury for the bath. Give it a trial.

COMPANY

Among the Korea passengers are eleven members of the Coptic crew. who are returning after the transfer of their vessel from the vessel from the White Star